Printed by Dunn & E for for the N. A. Association.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY TERMS. -Subscriptions for one year, \$2 50 in advance.

or \$3 00 if paid at the end of three months. For six mouths, \$1 50 in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. All letters relating to the pecuniary interests of the Pa-per to be a directed, postage paid, to the Publishers. All letters relative to the Editorial department to be di-

rected, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American. Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preumble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agenform of our Government to be an object of tear and disform of our Government to be an object of lear and dis-like to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, a ditor that reason. If for none other in order to preserve our institu-tions pure and unpolluted we are imperatively called up-on to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interfere are. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weak in the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegia, see of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Ravolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in

summate to action, connense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Busing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high teaths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, execurive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government-and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturaliza-tion laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution for-bids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, expost facto laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with noral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties-the slaves of Kings shall not win

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as sothem back again. femuly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores
—when every wind that blows wasts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to units our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our fire cavoit of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wand we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engrattment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State

Government. Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreign er in office while there is a competent native willing to

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor ail, nor be the of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country. and upon the principles as set forth in the above pream-

Fifth That we will not, in any manner whatever, con-nect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every min untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sale cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen. Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with

and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Secenth. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Phree, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Niath. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed ne-

TOMSONIAN INFIRMARY, on F street, between 19th and 12th streets.—Mr. James Shackelford respectfully in orms the friends of the 1 homsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now reaup the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin. Themson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may get themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive examinence in this mide of treatment. sive experience in this made of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skilful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily re-lieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of

the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICA . ED VAPOR BATH. on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every des-

cription, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACHELFORD, F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited y S.z. with numerous illustrations by George Cattermole and Humbold Browne, and a portrait of the author, actually recieved and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's

WAVERLY NOVELS-REDGAUNTLET-A fur-ther supply of the cheap edition of the Waverly Novels this day redged and for sale by W. M. MORRISON.

· 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. JOS : ANTING,

a deliveries accuted at this office

Prom the Spirit of Missions.

WESTERN AFRICA-ASHANTEE.

THE journal of the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, a missionary of the Wesleyan Methodist, at Cape Coast Castle, affords so much of interest relative to the Ashantees, that full extracts are presented to our readers. He visited Coohree months. The short sketch of the recent history of this powerful native hymnsingdom is taken from the Missionary Periodical containing Mr. FREEMAN'S

"Ashantee is a powerful kingdom contiguous to the Gold Coast, in Western Africa. Goomassie, the capital, it has been calculated, is more than one hundred and thirty miles from Cape Coast Castle, in a horizontal direction, out the distance is considerably greater by the pathway through the forest.
The inhabitants of Coomassie alone have been estimated at seventy thousand; and the capitol is sourrounded by numerous towns and villages, which nature of the Gospel; and gave them many arguments which prove the divine contain a large population. Juabin, at the distance of a day's journey, is said to be one third of the size of Coomassie. The entire population of minute almost did they utter a hearty cou, 'yes,' by way of giving their ashantee, with all its dependencies, is upwards of four millions. The martial exploits of the Ashantees in the countries on the coast, since the com: mencement of the present century, have rendered their national name familiar in Europe. The Fantees, who were originally an inland people, sub-JHEEBO and APOUTAI, two of the vassal chiefs of Osai Tooto Quanina, of my having embraced christianity, as I was once as ignorant of practical ting of Ashan'ee, who had rebelled against his authority, the king invaded religion as they were, and did not feel the desire to benefit my fellow-men fantee with a powerful array. In the first instance, he appeared solicitous paint I had repeated of my own sins, and turned to God. On hearing this, o obtain possession of the two rebel chiefs by amicable means, but he besame so exasperated by the insults and indignities which were off-red to ion, that he formed the resolution entirely to extirpate the Fantees. Orders were accordingly issued to spare neither man, woman, nor child; and the ountry in the rear of the advancing army became, in consequence, a scene u utter desolation. Having signally wreaked his vengeance upon Abrah, he seat of government, where his messengers had been barbarously murlered, the king, with one-half of his army, pursued the retreating enemy owards the coast; while the other half was employed in destroying the owns as they passed along, leaving none of the people alive except some of he highest rank, who were reserved to experience more refined cruelties on the return of the conqueror to Coomassie.

"In the year 1811, Fantee experienced another invasions from the Ashantee, and a third in 1816, when Cape Coast underwent a long blockade. These repeated attacks inflicted great miseries upon the Fantees, and thousands were dragged into the interior to be sacrificed to the superstitions of he conquerors. To avert a continued succession of such calamities, an emhead, after the recall of Mr. JAMES, concluded a treaty with the king. Mr. HUTCHINSON was left behind as resident at Ashantee, but returned to Cape anderstandings, however, arose; and an Ashantee ar ny again marched towards the coast, at the close of the year 1823. Sir Charles McCarthy for, besides a strong body of regular troops which was under his command; of sin. many chiefs threw off their allegiance to Ashantee, and all the districts on thousands warriors. But disastrous was the result of the first campaign The Governor, with a division of the army, having crossed the Praa, adserved it in the usual manner. His heart was eaten by the principal Ashantee chiefs, in order that they might, as they imagined, unbibe his bravery; to what shall we ascribe so rich a blessing? We acknowledge ourselves and his flesh, having been dried, was divided, together with his bones, unworthy of it. Is it to the prayers of that few at home?" among the men of consequence in the army, who kept their respective shares about their persons, as charms to inspire them with courage.

ment of the war,) came down to his army, at the head of a strong re-ing lodged at Cape Coast Castle, as a security for the performance, on his part, ting some time in silence, and with a downcast countenance, he then gave of the conditions of the treaty, for the term of six years. At the end of vent to his feelings: PAYNE, I must leave my people! All the words you ion to England, where they at present remain.

of Bristol, to take a missionary in his vessel, free of expense to the Society; necessary. I determined to take him with me, not doubting that what he and, in the year 1834, the Rev. Joseph Dunwell was sent on a visit of would there see, would fasten upon him the impression already made. observation to Cape Coast Castle. He was welcomed by many of the nacrowned with signal success. The work which thus so auspiciously com- At the foot of the hill I was met by three of the oldest girls, whose bright

egarded as the means by which the way has been opened for the introduction of the Gospel into Ashantee. The establishment of this mission has him with prayerful, careful aspect sitting amidst broken hearted souls who served to excite more particular attention to the circumstances and spiritual were asking 'what must I do to be saved!' I passed into another room and wants of the Ashantee people; and has created the facilities by which Mr. found here and there, groupes of children, kneeling in silence and pouring FREEMAN has been enabled to visit Coomassie. It deserves, moreover, es- forth the accents of broken, contrite prayer to Ilim who heareth in secret. necially to be noticed that immediately on the commencement of this mission, its beneficial influence began to be exerted upon the two Ashantee nostages. Under the ministry of Mr. DUNWELL, they became impressed return to their native land, at the very juncture when their uncle, the preweight in the scale of African nations, greatly to promote the spread of the Almighty God. Gospel, and, at the same time, advance the cause of humanity and civilizaion throughout the continent of Africa."

vay, Mr. F. writes as follows: "When I entered the town, Corintenie was sitting before the front of his nouse under his large umbrella, waiting to receive me; his captains and heart? He replied, 'I know not if God has given me a new heart, but I people occupying the ground on his right and left. After the usual compli- do know what I hated at first I now love. I want to keep all God's laws ments on meeting, he asked me what object I had in view in wishing to pass as long as blive.' GNEBUR. said I, do you love to pray? I do,' was his up to Coomassie. I told him I had nothing to do with trade or palavers, reply. What do you say? 'I say, O God, I know first time I be bad too but was come into the country to promote the best interest of the King of Ashantee and his people, by directing them in the way of peace and happiness through the preaching of the Gospel. He then said he should like to for me, to give me a new heart, so I can love God, and when I die, go to hear the Gospel in his town, before I proceeded my farther into the country. I hereupon proceeded to speak to him and all present on the being of a God. I commenced by taking into my hand a leaf which had fallen from a banyan-tree, under which I was standing, and asking them if they could make and influence would promise more for the Gospel than he. Oh! I begin to one like it; and they answered, Debida, 'No.' I then asked them if they expect great things for poor Africa. What God has done for us has made thought it possible for all the wisdom, power, and genius in the world, us ashamed of our want of faith in God. We now see that he can convert united, to make such a leaf; they answered again, Debida. Having brought as easy as make his sun shine, and if we are not faithless we shall see yet them to this conclusion, I directed their attention to the almighty power, mercy and truth of 'God, who made the world and all things therein;' and PALM OIL .- It is said that this oil is now generally used in Great Britain spoke to them on the nature of the christian religion. They readily gave on rail road machinery, and that it is found superior for that purpose to their assent to all I said; and Corinche requested me to pay them a visit every other kind. Why is it not used in the United States? on the morrow, that they might hear more from me concerning the christian religion. On my remarking, that as I was a minister of the gospel I

nat it requires no recommendation except a conviction of its value; he anwered, 'we do not desire any of the customary presents from you, but wish rather to become acquainted with christianity.' Sunday. At three P. M. I again went over to Fomunnali to preach the word of life, followed by the chief of Quissab. I took my station in the same place in which I stood o the preceeding day. Coarstonie and his people soon made their appearnassie, the capitol, early in 1839, being absent from Cape Coast nearly ance, and I commenced divine service by giving out some verses of the

"Piunged in a gulf of dark despair," &c. I had a goodly number of our people with me, who assisted in singing the praises of God. After a short prayer in Fantee by my interpreter, we sung the first verse of the hymn-

"Lord over all, if thou hast made,

origin of the Bible. Solemnity sat on their faces, and the deepest attention it was a 'good palaver.' I therefore told them, that it was my love to God, tive land behind me, and come among them; and that this love was the fruit recommended to them from practical experience, was good."

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

To the Editors of the Episcopal Recorder:

Rev. and Dear Sirs,-I forward some extracts from letters just received by the Saluda from Cape Palmas. The cheering intelligence as to the heath of the missionaries, and yet more of the spiritual mercies vouchsafed to those under the influence of the mission, must excite your readers to gratitude and to more of prayer. They who have exercised faith may even now feel how feeble that faith has been. Time will show the true results, but when angels are rejoicing, shall not our hearts be made glad. Let our prayer be, that as our brethren have been guided in the hours of darkness, so they may now have wisdom in these scenes of spiritual light.

The Rev. Dr. SAVAGE on the 6th of April, after speaking of the health of the missionaries including those just then arrived at Cape Palmas says: passy was sent to Coomassie, and Mr. Bowditch, who was placed at its "But what is better than health, God has vouchsafed to us a season of refreshing from his presence.' A remarkable outpouring of his Spirit has been given upon our schools at this point. During the last week, all school Coast on the eve of the war with GAMAN. After this, Mr. Dupois was exercises were suspended, and the time wholly spent in appropriate religious ent by the British government to Coomassie, invested with consular powers services. We had for a few weeks previous, considerable seriousness among He concluded a second treaty, and returned to Cape Coast with numerous us. But a more palpable development did not take place till Monday the presents, accompanied by ambassadors to the king of England. New mis- 23d ult. From that time to the present there has been such a manifestation of God's presence as our souls had longed for,-a blessing tar beyond our faith and efforts, however. The smallest native child has felt it, not one took the field against them, with the most encouraging prospects of success; among us who has not wept for sin, prayed and required prayers for pardon

"We enteriain hopes of the conversion of all our colonist children, in a the sea coast, west of the Volta, were in arms, to the amount of thirty course of preparation to become teachers, (four boys and two girls,) besides three other girls indirectly connected with the Mission. Ten nauve scholars, we think, have met with a change of heart. There are others also, who vanced into the Warsaw country, were he engaged the Ashantees, and ex- have expressed a hope of a similar change, but of them we cannot speak in periened a complete diffeat. Sir CHARLES himself, after having been severely terms of confidence. We believe nineteen souls at this station to have wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy, who cut off his head, and pre- passed from death unto life during this gracious season. The arst convert was Susan, in whose behalf I made an appeal in December, 1836. Now

The Rev. Mr. PAYNE writes on the same day from Cape Palmas, "The ship Slaluda arrived yesterday, bringing to us safely and in health, brother "In the month of May following, the new king, Osal Ock TOE, (the Miner and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Smith. As the vessel sails this afterbrother of Osat Tooro Quantia, who had died soon after the commence- doon, and Dr. Savage has already communicated to you the most interesting intelligence from our Mission, I will only add a few lines. And I canforcement, with the arowed intention to destroy Cape Coast Castle, and not but talk, my dear sir, of the gracious influence with which God has drive the English into the sea. After some hard fighting, and when the been pleased to refresh and encourage us during three or four weeks. This A-hantee army had suffered the loss of many thousand of men, by the ra- work commenced at this station under the faithful labors of our dear brother, vages of disease, and the want of provisions, the king drew off his forces. Dr. Savage, and his devoted associates, Mr. and Mrs. Penkins. I had a the direction of Annamaboe. The last and decisive battle was fought been apprised of it some days previously, but could, not consistently with about the middle of the year 1826, twenty-four miles northeast of Accra; my duties, leave my station, till after morning service on Sunday before last when the British and their allies gained the victory, and took the Ashantee at Cavally. The attendance on the occasion, was peculiarly good, and comp and baggage. After this battle, negotiations were commenced; but, never before did I see so much solemnity rest upon tehse poor people. We owing to various causes, it was not until the month of April, 1831, that a seemed already to be participating in the blessings granted to our brethren at treaty of peace was signed, when the king sent one of his sons, and a son Mount Vaughan. After service I was followed to my home by the most of the preceding king, as hostages, with six hundred ounces of gold, to be intelligent and hitherto the most wicked Krooman at Cavally. After sitsix years, the gold was returned; and the present king, Quacon Duan, who speak are true, -I know they be true, -iny heart wants to do them, -I must had in the mean time succeeded his brother Osat Ockoros, consented that do them; but my people are so bad, and I have been so bad I can't please his nephews, who had been given up as hostages, should be sent for educa- God between them.' Heretofore I had observed his concern about his soul, -his consciousness in observing the Sabbath, &c. He had evidently been "It was shortly after the execution of this treaty, that the land which had trying to conform outwardly to the requisitions of God. The object of my been so awfully desolated by war, was visited, in the order of Divine Pro- sermon this morning was to show, that by the deeds of the law no man vidence, with the blessings of the Gospel of peace. The Wesleyan Vis- living could be justified, and my remarks seemed to have led him to the sionary Committee were led to accept the generous offer of Captain Porter, conviction that something more must be done than he had before thought

"We arrived here just as the sun was throwing his last rays upon the tives with gratitude and affection; and his faithful labors among them were hill. Never shall I forget its sweet, calm, heavenly appearance at this time. menced has since extended along the Gold Coast eastward, as far as Accra; and tranquil countenances told of the blessed change which God had wrought several chapels have been built, or are in the course of erection; and six within. With these 'new creatures' I ascended the hill: and now one and hundred converts from heathenism have been united together in church-fel- another, and another heathen child met me and told his pleasing story. When on the hill, I found it difficult to release its identity. Such stillness "Interesting as this mission appears, when viewed in its beneficial effects and solemnity Mount Vaughan had never before seen. God was here! I upon the natives of the Gold Coast, it, however, rises in importance when could not doubt it. In silence I entered the apartment of the dear brother whose immediate instrumentality God had so signally blessed. I found

"As the evening shades appeared we proceeded with slow and solemn step to the house of public worship. I never worshipped in such an assembly before,—never heard such, may I not say, angelic singing,—such fervent with the truth and excellence of that divine religion, which they have since prayer; and when I spoke to the listeners, and to a great extent regeneratformally embraced in this country; and they are now on the eve of their ed multitude before me, from the word, 'Praise the Lord O my soul!' I felt that God had more than ten thousand times repaid me for all I had fearsent king, has become favorably disposed to missionary exertions. Thus ed and suffered. O yes! to feel that I had been in any degree instrumental has access been afforded to a people, the conversion of whom to vital in turning to God the immortal souls before me, is cause for unspeakable christianity could not fail, considering their geographical situation, and their gratitude, -for everlasting love and unreserved devotion to the service of

"But I must leave this delightful theme to be more particularly described by Dr. SAVAGE, and tell you something more about GNEBUR the young man Being detained nearly three weeks at Fomunnah, a tributary town on the of Cavally above mentioned, Since his return he has been a daily and all day visiter at our house, both 'hearing and asking questions.' Yesterday I asked him, for the first time, if he thought God had given him a new much, I tell lie, I no keep Sunday, I want to steal, I take tother man's woman, but I no want do so any more. I beg you, because Jesus died God's place.'

"Tell me, my dear brother, have we not reason to hope in this man. And if God in mercy convert him, I know of no man whom intelligence 'greater things.""

We believe that it is used on some roads, and that when the value of Afcould not prudently make them presents according to the usual custom, it rican commerce is appreciated in this country, this article will be extensively being beneath the dignity of christianity, which is so truly excellent in itself, imported.

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY.

And thou hast walk'd about (how strange a story ') In Thebes's streets three thousand years age. When the Memponium was in all its glory, And time had not begun to overthrow Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous, Of which the very ruius are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy-Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune; Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above ground, Mummy! Revisiting the glimpses of the moon, Not like thin ghosts, or disembodies creatures. But with thy bones, and flesh, and limbs, and features.

Tell us-for doubtless thou canst recollect-To whom should we assign the Sphinxs fame? Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of citier pyremid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pular really a misnomer? Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer? Perhaps thou wert a mason, and fobidden

By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade-Then say what secret metory was hidden

In Memon's statue, which at surrise play'd? Perhaps thou was a priest will so, my singules. Are vain for priestoralt never owns juggles Perhaps that very hand, now pinion'd flat, His hob a nobb'd with Pharson glass to glass; Or dropp'd a half-print in Homer's hat; Or god'd thine ow to let Queen Dido pass;

Or held, by Solamon's own invitation, A torch at the great Temple's dedication. I need not ask thee, if that hand, when arm'd, Has any Reman soldier maul'd and knuckled, For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalmed, Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled; Antiquity appears to have begun Long after thy primeval race was run.

Since first thy form was in this box extended, We have above ground seen some strange mutations; New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations, The Roman empire has begun and ended, And countless kings have into dust been humbl'd, While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbl'd.

Didn't thou not hear the pather o'er thy head When the great Persian conqueror, Cambyses, March'd armies o'er thy tomb, with thundering tread, O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Aris, Isis, And shook the pyramids with fear and wonder, When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confessed, The nature of thy private life unfold, A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast. And tears down that dusky cheek have roll'd; Have children clim'd those knees, and kiss'd that face? What was fly name and station, age and race?

Staute of flesh-immortal of the dead ! Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthusious man, who quittist thy narrow bed,
And standest undecay'd within our presence. Thou wilt hear nothing 'till the judgment morning, When the great trump shall thrill thee with its warn-

Why should this worthless segument endure,
If its undying guest be lost forever? In its unaying guest to lost in ever,

In living Virtue, that when both must sever,

Although corruption may our frame consume,

The immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

From the National Intelligencer. THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The beautiful effusion which the reader will find below, is the production of the chaste and classic mind of the late venerable and distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Robbins, and was occasioned by the following circumstances: During the Session of 1837-8, Mr. Webster entertained a large party of friends at dinner; among them, the venerable Senator we have named. The evening passed off with much hilarity, enlivened with wit and sentiment; but, during the greater part of the time, Mr. Robbins maintained that grave but placed silence which was his habit. While thus apparently abstracted, some one suddenly called on him for a toast, which call was seconded by the company. He rose, and in his surprise asked if they were serious in making such a demand of so old a man; and being assured that they were, he said if they would suspend the hilarity for a few moments he would give them a toast and preface it with a few observations. Having thus secured a breathless stillness, he went on to remark that they were then on the verge of the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of the great patriot and statesman of our country, whom all delighted to remember and to honor; and he hoped he might be allowed the privilege of an aged man to recur for a few moments to past events connected with his character and history. He then proceeded, and delivered in the most happy and impressive manner the beautiful speech which now graces our columns. The whole company were electrified by his patriotic enthusiasm; and one of the guests, before they separated, begged that he would take the trouble to put on paper what he had so happily expressed, and furnish a copy for publication. Mr. R. obligingly complied with this request on the following day, but by some accident the manuscriptgot mislaid, and eluded all search for it until a few days ago, when it was unexpectedly recovered, and is now presented to our readers:

"On the near approach of that calendar-day which gave birth to Washington, I feel rekindling within me some of those emotions always connected with the recollection of that hallowed name. Permit me to indulge them, on this occasion, for a moment, in a few remarks, as preliminary to a sentiment which I shall-beg leave to propose

I consider it as one of the consulations of my age that I am old enough and fortunate enough to have seen that wonderful man. This happiness is still common to so many yet among the living, that less is thought of it now than will be in after times; but it is no ess a happiness to me on that account.

While a boy at school, I saw him for the first time; it was when he was passing through New England to take the command in-chief of the American armies at Cambridge. Never shall I forget the impression his imposing presence then made upon my young imagination; so superior did he seem to me to all that I had seen or immagined of the human form for striking effect. I remember with what de-